

Conviction histories of Offenders between the ages of 10 and 52

England and Wales

Ministry of Justice
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England and Wales

This statistical bulletin provides estimates of the proportion of the population in England and Wales who have had a conviction. It covers convictions received between 1963 and 2006.

Main points

Conviction history of the population aged 10 to 52

- 15 per cent of people between the ages of 10 and 52 in England and Wales in 2006 are estimated to have had at least one conviction for a standard list¹ offence. The equivalent figure for males is 24 per cent and for females 6 per cent.

Conviction history of those born in 1953

- 33 per cent of males born in 1953 had been convicted of at least one standard list offence before the age of 53. Just over half of these had been convicted on only one occasion and 18 per cent had been convicted more than 5 times.
- 9 per cent of females born in 1953 had been convicted of at least one standard list offence before the age of 53. Three-quarters of these had been convicted on only one occasion and 5 per cent had been convicted more than 5 times.

Convictions before age of 30

- 28 per cent of males born in 1953 had been convicted before the age of 30; the equivalent figures for those born between 1958 and 1973 are similar and range from 26 to 29 per cent.

Convictions before age of 18

- Between 13 and 15 per cent of males born in the cohort years 1953 to 1968 had been convicted of an offence under the age of 18; this figure falls to 8 per cent for males born in the years 1983 and 1988

The lower proportions of convicted males who were born in 1973 and in later cohorts is probably due in part to changes in the way offenders are dealt with by the police as well as a fall in crime from 1995. According to the British Crime survey, there were 19 million crimes in 1995. By 2006, this had fallen to 11 million crimes. During the 1980s and 1990s the use of cautions as a means of dealing with an offender, particularly a young offender, increased. In 1971 6 per cent of offenders were dealt with by means of a caution; this figure had increased to 16 per cent by 1991 and to 20 per cent by 2006.

¹ Standard list offences include all indictable and triable-either-way offences and certain summary offences (see Explanatory Notes).

This has had the effect of reducing the proportion with a conviction for the population born in the later cohort years, since many of these offenders are likely to have been given cautions rather than being prosecuted.

- Between 2 and 3 per cent of females born in the cohort years 1953 to 1968 had been convicted of an offence under the age of 18, a figure which falls to under 2 per cent for females born between 1973 and 1988

Introduction

1. This statistical bulletin provides estimates of the proportion of the population in England and Wales who have had a conviction. The estimates are largely based on data from the Offenders Index, a database of convictions for 'standard list' offences in England and Wales between 1963 and 2006. This has been built up from reports submitted by the police and courts to the Ministry of Justice. The analysis uses the conviction histories of cohorts of offenders born in the years 1953, 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973, 1978, 1983 and 1988. Additional information on convictions has been taken from an extract of data from the Police National Computer held by the Ministry of Justice. (See the Explanatory Notes for more information.)
2. As the Offenders Index contains information on convictions from 1963 to 2006, the data can be used to construct complete conviction histories only for offenders born in 1953 or later. The oldest offenders covered by this Bulletin are 52 years old.
3. No information on cautions, reprimands, final warnings, or informal methods of dealing with offenders is held on the Offenders Index.
4. Two types of demographic data have been used. In Table 1 figures from the individual cohorts have been presented as a proportion of the numbers of live births in England and Wales that were recorded in the cohort years. In Table 2 information from all the Offenders Index cohorts has been combined with information from the Police National Computer and expressed as a proportion of the mid year population estimates by gender and age for 2006.
5. This Bulletin focuses on convictions rather than on offending. Many offences occur which do not lead to a conviction. According to the 2005/06 British Crime Survey (BCS)², 40 per cent of all BCS household and personal crime is reported to the police. The police detect just over a quarter of all the crime which they record but not all of the offenders will be dealt with by a court. Our estimates, therefore, relate to the subset of offenders who have been convicted of at least one 'standard list' offence.
6. Analysis in this bulletin, generally focuses on males and females separately as there are significant differences in their conviction histories.

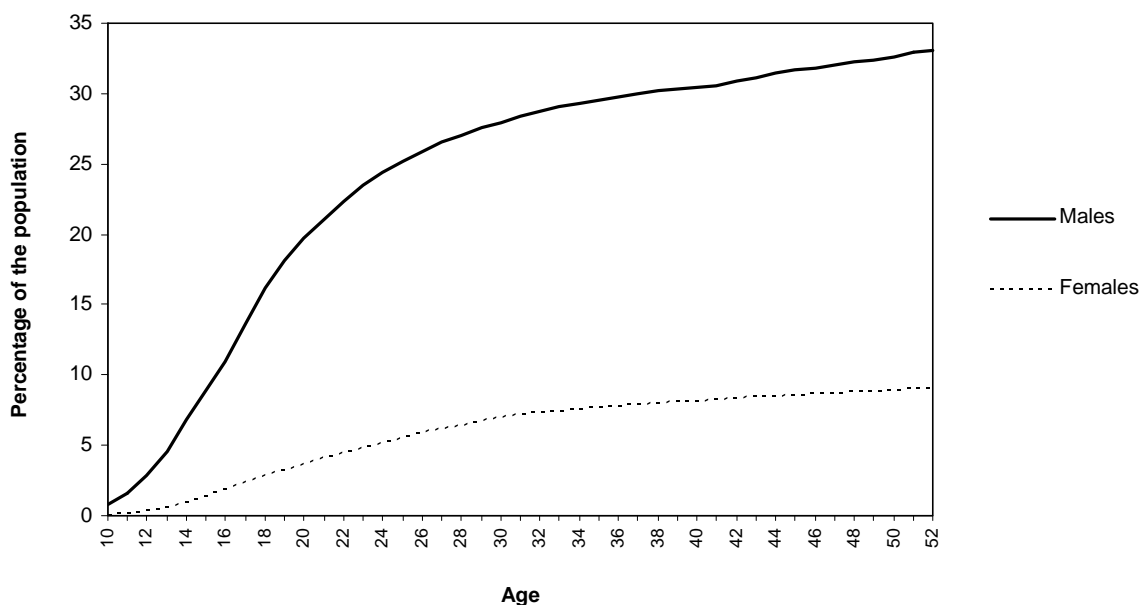
²This is not the most recent British Crime Survey report, British Crime Survey publications can be found at <http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.htm#bcspublications>.

The proportion of the populations born in the cohort years with a conviction (table 1 and figures 1 - 4)

Males

7. Thirty-three per cent of men born in 1953 had at least one conviction for a 'standard list' offence before the age of 53. The percentage of the male population with at least one conviction increases with age, rising from 14 per cent before the age of 18, to 20 per cent before the age 21, 28 per cent before the age of 30, and 30 per cent before the age of 40. Most offenders were first convicted of an offence between the ages of 13 and 20. The number of new offenders tails off with increasing age and only 3 per cent of the population born in 1953 were first convicted of an offence between the ages of 38 and 52 (Figure 1).

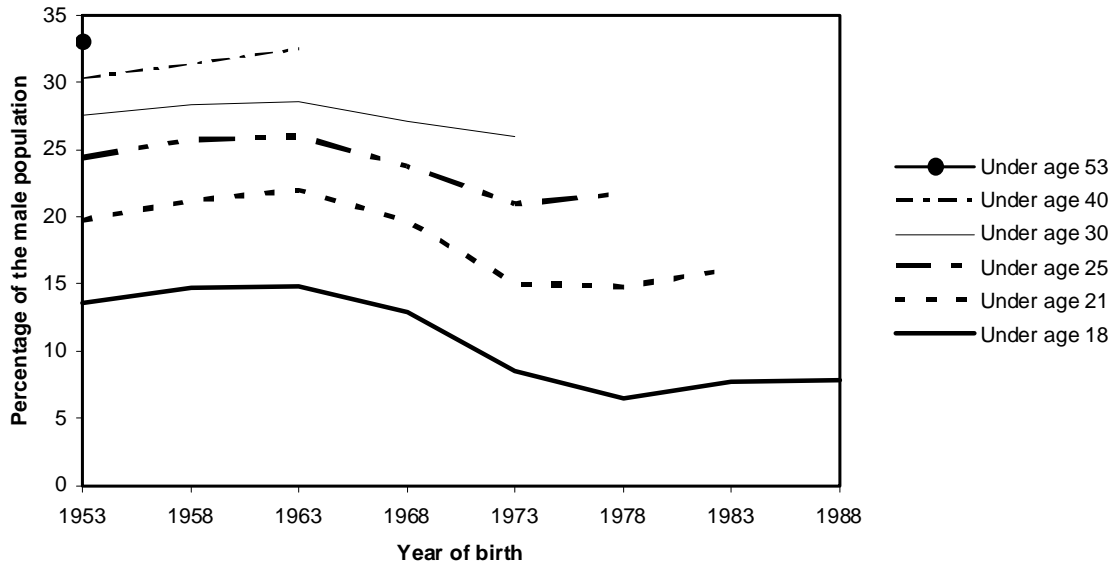
Figure 1 Cumulative percentage of the population born in 1953 with a conviction



8. For offenders under the age of 48 it is possible to compare data from more than one cohort (Table 1 and Figure 2). 28 per cent of males born in 1953 had been convicted before the age of 30; the equivalent figures for those born between 1958 and 1973 are similar and range from 26 to 29 per cent.
9. For young offenders there are differences between the eight birth cohorts. Before the age of 18, males born in the later cohort years are less likely to have been convicted of an offence than males from the earlier cohorts. Around 13 to 15 per cent of males from the cohorts from 1953 to 1968 had been convicted of an offence before the age of 18. This figure falls to 8 per cent for males born in 1983 and 1988 (see Figure 2). The lower proportions of convicted males who were born in 1973 and in later cohorts is probably due in part to changes in the way offenders are dealt with by the police rather than any

change in behaviour. During the 1980s and 1990s the use of cautions as a means of dealing with an offender, particularly a young offender, increased (Figure 4). In 1971 6 per cent of offenders were dealt with by means of a caution; this figure had increased to 16 per cent by 1991 and to 20 per cent by 2006³. This has had the effect of reducing the proportion with a conviction for the population born in the later cohort years, since many of these offenders are likely to have been given cautions rather than being prosecuted.

Figure 2 Percentage of the male population with a conviction by age group and cohort



Females

10. Nine per cent of women born in 1953 had been convicted of at least one 'standard list' offence before the age of 53. Data for the five cohort years between 1953 and 1973 show that around 5 to 7 per cent of women born in these years had received a conviction before the age of 30. For young women, the data from all eight cohort years show that around 2 to 3 per cent of women born in 1953 to 1968 had been convicted of an offence under the age of 18, a figure which falls to under 2 per cent in the later cohort years.
11. At the younger ages the percentage of the female population with a conviction is around a tenth of the figure for male population, but for women over 30 the percentage of the population convicted is around a quarter of the percentage of male population convicted.

³ Source: *Criminal Statistics, England and Wales, 2008, Table 1.1*

Figure 3 Percentage of the female population with a conviction by age group and cohort

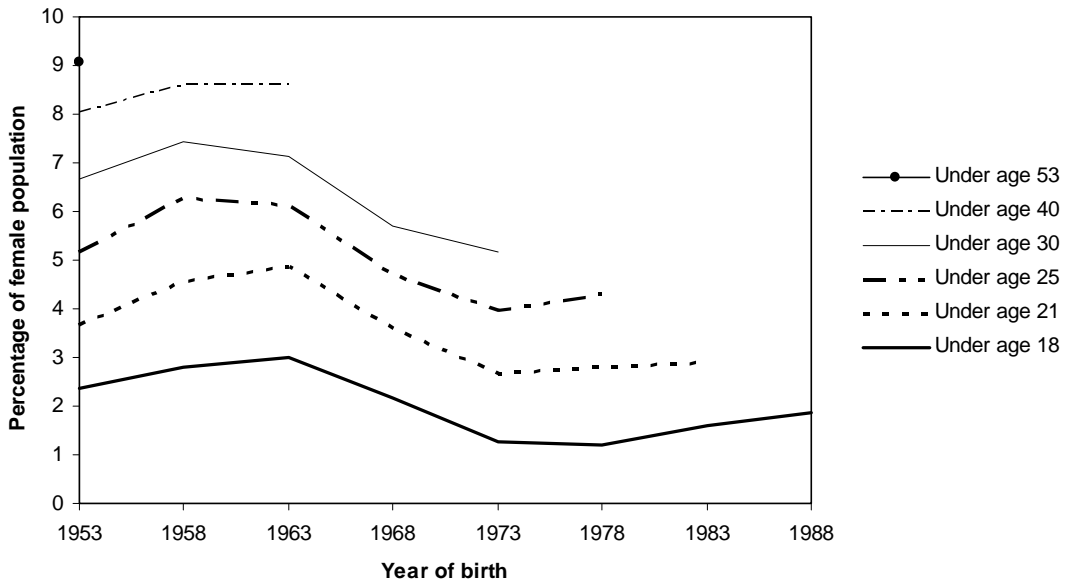
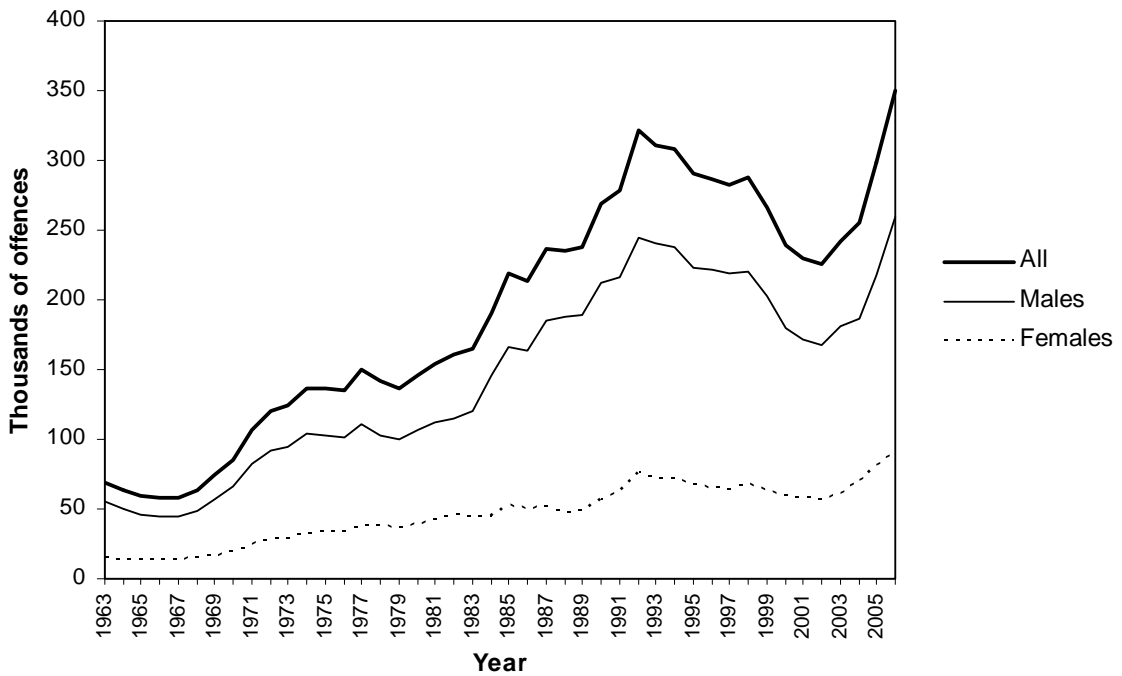


Figure 4 Numbers of offences for which a caution was given by gender, England and Wales, 1963 – 2006



The number of conviction occasions in an offender's criminal career

Males

12. Most offenders have only one court appearance resulting in a conviction before the age of 53, whereas a few have more than twenty. The 33 per cent of the male population born in 1953 who had been convicted at least once can be split further: 17 per cent of the population had been convicted on only one occasion, 5 per cent had been convicted on two occasions and 11 per cent on three or more occasions (Figure 5).
13. Taking the population of male offenders born in 1953, 52 per cent had appeared in court only once before the age of 53, 17 per cent had two court appearances, 8 per cent had three court appearances and the remaining 23 per cent had four or more court appearances.
14. Figure 6 presents a comparison of people born between 1953 and 1973 and shows a slight increase in the proportion of the most prolific offenders between these cohorts. For males there was a small increase in the proportion of the population with no convictions before the age of 30, there were slight falls in the percentages with between 1 and 4 convictions and an increase in the percentage with 5 or more convictions.

Females

15. The proportion of the population with a court appearance leading to a conviction for a 'standard list' offence is much lower for females than for males, and the proportion of female offenders with only one court appearance is higher for females than for males. Seven per cent of the female population born in 1953 had one court appearance before the age of 53, 1 per cent had two court appearances and a further 1 per cent had three or more court appearances. Looking at the population of female offenders, 75 per cent had only one court appearance, 14 per cent had two court appearances and 12 per cent had three or more court appearances (Figure 5).
16. The comparison between the cohorts presented in Table 6 shows a slight increase in the proportion of female prolific offenders between the cohort years. There was a small increase in the percentage of the female population with no convictions before the age of 30, there were declines in the percentages of the female population with 1 or 2 convictions and a slight increase in the small percentage with 5 or more convictions between the years 1953 and 1973.

Figure 5 People born in 1953 by number of court appearances resulting in a conviction before the age of 53

England and Wales		
Number of court appearances resulting in a conviction	Males	Females
	Percentage of the total population	
0	66.8	90.9
1	17.2	6.8
2	5.5	1.2
3	2.8	0.4
4	1.8	0.2
5 or more	6.0	0.4
	Percentage of all offenders	
1	51.7	74.9
2	16.6	13.5
3	8.3	4.4
4	5.3	2.6
5 or more	18.1	4.5

Figure 6 People born in the year 1953, 1958, 1963, 1968 and 1973 by number of court appearances resulting in a conviction before the age of 30

Number of court appearances resulting in a conviction	percentage of people born in year				
	1953	1958	1963	1968	1973
	Males				
0	72.3	71.7	71.4	73.0	74.2
1	14.6	14.1	13.5	13.3	13.6
2	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.3	3.6
3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.9
4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2
5 or more	4.6	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.5
	Females				
0	93.3	92.6	92.9	94.3	94.8
1	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.0	3.5
2	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7
3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
5 or more	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5

The proportion of the population in England and Wales with a conviction (table 2 and figure 7)

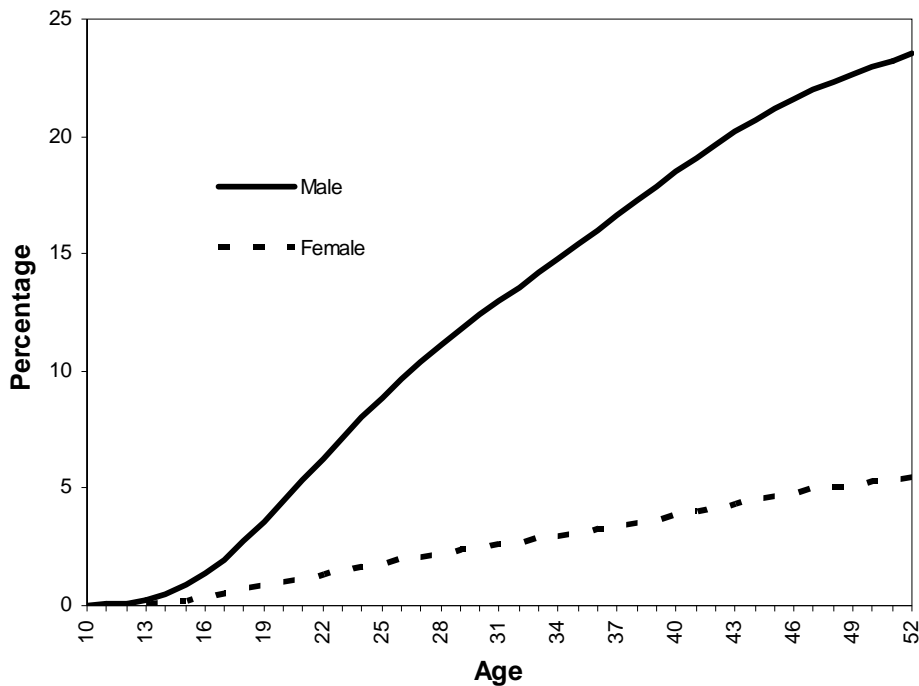
17. Table 2 and Figure 7 present estimates of the proportion of the whole population in England and Wales in 2006 with at least one conviction. Figures from the cohort years have been used to estimate the numbers of offenders with a conviction born in the intervening years. For the population born between 1989 and 1996 figures for the number of offenders with a conviction have been derived from an extract of data from the Police National Computer (see Technical Notes).

18. It can be seen from Table 2 that an estimated 14.6 per cent of the population in England and Wales between the ages of 10 and 52 in 2006 had a conviction. The equivalent figure for population aged 10 to 17 is 1.3 per cent and for those aged 18 to 52 it is 17.3 per cent.

Males

19. The proportion of the male population in England and Wales with a conviction is four times higher than for the female population. It is estimated that 23.5 per cent of males in England and Wales in the age range 10 – 52 in 2006 had a conviction. For adult males aged between 18 and 52 the figure is 28.2 per cent and for juvenile males 2.0 per cent had a conviction.

Figure 7 Percentage of the population in 2006 with a conviction, England and Wales



Females

20. In 2006 the proportion of the female population aged 10 to 52 in England and Wales with a conviction is estimated at 5.5 per cent. The equivalent figure for adult females aged 18 to 52 is 6.5 per cent and 0.6 per cent for female juveniles.

Tables 1 and 2

21. Table 1 provides figures for each of the cohort years. The numbers of offenders from each cohort are expressed as a proportion of the number of live births recorded in England and Wales in that year, in order to estimate the proportion of those born in that year with a conviction by a given age. Table 2 combines data from the Offenders Index cohorts with data from the Police National Computer. The estimated numbers of offenders are expressed as a proportion of the mid-year population estimate for 2006 for England and Wales in order to present figures for the proportion of the population in 2006 with a conviction, by age.

Conviction histories of offenders between the ages of 10 and 52, England and Wales

Table 1 Cumulative percentage of the population with a conviction, by age¹

England & Wales									Percentage with a conviction							
Age	Males								Females							
	Year of birth								Year of birth							
	1953	1958	1963	1968	1973	1978	1983	1988	1953	1958	1963	1968	1973	1978	1983	1988
10	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
13	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.0	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
14	6.8	6.4	6.0	5.0	2.3	1.1	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
15	8.9	9.2	8.9	7.6	3.6	2.2	3.1	3.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.0
16	10.9	12.0	11.6	9.9	5.4	4.0	5.2	5.5	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4
17	13.6	14.8	14.9	12.9	8.5	6.5	7.7	7.8	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9
18	16.2	17.3	17.9	15.5	11.5	9.6	10.7		2.9	3.4	3.7	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	
19	18.2	19.5	20.3	17.9	13.5	12.4	13.5		3.2	4.1	4.3	3.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	
20	19.7	21.2	22.0	19.7	15.1	14.8	16.1		3.7	4.6	4.9	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	
21	21.1	22.7	23.4	21.2	16.4	16.9	18.2		4.0	5.1	5.3	4.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	
22	22.4	23.9	24.5	22.3	18.0	18.6	20.2		4.4	5.5	5.7	4.3	3.3	3.6	3.7	
23	23.5	24.9	25.3	23.2	19.6	20.3			4.8	5.9	5.9	4.5	3.7	4.0		
24	24.4	25.8	26.0	23.8	21.0	21.7			5.2	6.3	6.1	4.7	4.0	4.3		
25	25.2	26.5	26.7	24.4	22.0	23.1			5.5	6.5	6.5	4.9	4.2	4.7		
26	25.9	26.9	27.2	25.1	23.2	24.4			5.9	6.8	6.7	5.1	4.5	5.0		
27	26.5	27.5	27.8	25.7	24.1	25.8			6.2	7.1	6.9	5.3	4.8	5.4		
28	27.1	27.9	28.2	26.5	25.0				6.4	7.3	7.0	5.5	5.0			
29	27.6	28.3	28.6	27.1	25.9				6.7	7.4	7.1	5.7	5.2			
30	27.9	28.8	28.9	27.7	26.8				6.9	7.6	7.3	5.9	5.5			
31	28.3	29.1	29.2	28.2	27.7				7.1	7.7	7.4	6.1	5.8			
32	28.7	29.4	29.7	28.8	28.4				7.3	7.8	7.5	6.2	6.0			
33	29.0	29.6	30.2	29.3					7.4	7.9	7.7	6.5				
34	29.3	29.9	30.6	29.9					7.5	8.0	7.9	6.7				
35	29.5	30.1	31.0	30.5					7.6	8.1	8.0	6.9				
36	29.7	30.3	31.4	31.0					7.7	8.2	8.2	7.1				
37	30.0	30.6	31.7	31.5					7.8	8.3	8.3	7.3				
38	30.2	31.0	32.1						7.9	8.5	8.5					
39	30.3	31.4	32.5						8.0	8.6	8.6					
40	30.5	31.7	33.0						8.1	8.7	8.8					
41	30.6	32.0	33.4						8.2	8.9	9.0					
42	30.9	32.4	33.9						8.3	9.0	9.2					
43	31.2	32.7							8.4	9.2						
44	31.4	32.9							8.5	9.3						
45	31.6	33.2							8.6	9.4						
46	31.8	33.5							8.6	9.6						
47	32.1	33.8							8.7	9.7						
48	32.2								8.8							
49	32.4								8.8							
50	32.6								8.9							
51	32.9								9.0							
52	33.1								9.1							

1. Estimated as the proportion of those born in England and Wales in each of the cohort years.

Table 2 Estimates of population between the ages of 10 and 52 and 18 and 52 with a conviction¹

England and Wales				Percentage of the population		
Under the age of	Aged 10 - 52			Aged 18 - 52		
	All offenders	Males	Females	All offenders	Males	Females
53	14.6	23.5	5.5	17.3	28.2	6.5
52	14.4	23.2	5.4	17.2	27.9	6.4
51	14.2	22.9	5.3	17.0	27.7	6.3
50	14.0	22.6	5.2	16.9	27.5	6.3
49	13.8	22.3	5.1	16.7	27.2	6.1
48	13.5	22.0	5.0	16.5	26.9	6.0
47	13.3	21.6	4.9	16.3	26.6	5.9
46	13.0	21.2	4.7	16.1	26.3	5.8
45	12.7	20.7	4.6	15.8	25.9	5.6
44	12.4	20.2	4.4	15.5	25.4	5.5
43	12.0	19.7	4.3	15.2	24.9	5.3
42	11.7	19.1	4.1	14.8	24.4	5.1
41	11.3	18.5	3.9	14.5	23.9	5.0
40	10.9	17.9	3.7	14.1	23.4	4.8
39	10.5	17.2	3.6	13.8	22.8	4.6
38	10.1	16.6	3.4	13.5	22.3	4.5
37	9.7	16.0	3.3	13.1	21.7	4.4
36	9.4	15.4	3.2	12.8	21.2	4.2
35	9.0	14.8	3.0	12.5	20.7	4.1
34	8.6	14.2	2.9	12.2	20.2	4.0
33	8.3	13.6	2.8	11.9	19.7	3.9
32	7.9	13.0	2.7	11.6	19.2	3.8
31	7.6	12.4	2.5	11.3	18.7	3.7
30	7.2	11.8	2.4	11.0	18.2	3.6
29	6.8	11.1	2.3	10.6	17.6	3.5
28	6.4	10.4	2.1	10.3	16.9	3.3
27	5.9	9.7	2.0	9.8	16.2	3.2
26	5.4	8.9	1.8	9.4	15.5	3.0
25	4.9	8.0	1.7	8.9	14.7	2.9
24	4.4	7.2	1.5	8.4	13.8	2.7
23	3.9	6.3	1.4	7.8	12.8	2.6
22	3.3	5.3	1.2	7.2	11.7	2.5
21	2.8	4.4	1.1	6.6	10.7	2.3
20	2.3	3.6	0.9	6.0	9.7	2.2
19	1.8	2.7	0.7	5.4	8.6	2.0
18	1.3	2.0	0.6			
17	0.9	1.4	0.4			
16	0.6	0.9	0.3			
15	0.3	0.5	0.1			
14	0.2	0.2	0.1			
13	0.1	0.1	0.0			
12	0.0	0.0	0.0			
11	0.0	0.0	0.0			

1. Estimated as the proportion of the mid-year population in England and Wales in 2006

Explanatory notes

1. The estimates in this bullet are based on data from the Offenders Index, a database which contains the criminal histories of all those people convicted of a standard list offence, in England and Wales, from 1963. Each criminal history includes information on the offender's court appearances with, in each case, the offence for which he or she has been convicted and the sentence imposed by the court. The database has been built up from reports on court appearances submitted by courts and the police to the Ministry of Justice.
2. Offenders with identical surname, initials, gender, date of birth and, if present, Criminal Record Office number are automatically linked on the database. Some records for an offender come in with mis-spelt surnames, differing numbers of initials etc and are not immediately linked. Once a sample of offenders has been selected for analysis then computer programs with matching software are run which try to identify offenders with similar details.
3. Eight cohort samples have been extracted from the Index, one for each of the years 1953, 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973, 1978, 1983 and 1988. Each cohort contains the offenders on the Index who were born in four weeks of the year, one week in each quarter. The same four weeks are used for each cohort. The weeks are 3 - 9 March, 19 - 25 June, 28 September - 4 October and 17- 23 December.
4. Comparisons between cohorts are affected by changes in the proportion of known offenders cautioned. No information on cautioning is held on the Index.
5. A previous Bulletin, published in 2001, analysed the criminal careers of those born between 1953 and 1978 and can be found at:
www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/hosb401.pdf
6. The results presented in this Bulletin are not entirely consistent with those published previously. This is due to small improvements in the data used in the analysis resulting from the identification of cases where one offender was previously recorded on the database as two or more offenders. This has had the effect of reducing slightly the estimated proportion of the general population with a conviction but increasing the number of convictions for the remaining offenders.
7. When analysing the information we have ignored convictions that occurred on or after the oldest age covered in the particular cohort because we have incomplete information for that year. For example, in the 1953 cohort we have ignored convictions from age 53 onwards because we have only those convictions that occurred from the offender's 53rd birthday to the end of 2006, a length of time that varies according to birth date.
8. For the 1953 cohort it was possible to be convicted before the age of 10 (the age of criminal responsibility was raised from 8 to 10 in February 1964). However, because the Index data starts in 1963 we have only some convictions before the age of 10 (i.e. those in 1963 before an offender's tenth birthday). In this analysis we have ignored any convictions before age 10.

Population estimates

9. The procedure used to obtain population estimates for the eight cohorts was to multiply the cohort result by 13 to give an estimate of the number of offenders we would have obtained if we had taken all offenders born in the year (i.e. 52 weeks) concerned. Proportions of the general population born in the cohort years (as shown in Table 1) were then obtained by relating these estimates to the number of live births in the cohort years, separately for males and females. The numbers of live births in the cohort years are shown in the table. This method of estimation can only be approximate because it takes no account of losses and gains to the population and the sample of offenders through death and migration.

Live births in the cohort years in England and Wales

Cohort	Males	Females
1953	352,000	332,000
1958	381,000	360,000
1963	438,000	416,000
1968	421,000	398,000
1973	349,000	327,000
1978	307,000	289,000
1983	323,000	306,000
1988	355,000	339,000

10. The proportions of population with a conviction in England and Wales aged 10 to 52 at end of 2006 (as shown in Table 2) were estimated by using the 2006 mid year population estimates for each age and gender (as published by the Office for National Statistics).
11. The accuracy of the estimates is dependent on the ability to match all an individual's criminal convictions together. Both computerised and manual matching of individual's criminal records were used to ensure that all convictions for a given person were linked together. It is possible, however, that some names which enter the Offenders Index system may refer to one individual but their linking details are so dissimilar that it is not possible to match the offender records together.
12. Estimates based on the Offenders Index are under-estimates of the rate of known offending because they exclude convictions for offences not on the standard list and cautions, reprimands, and final warnings for all offences. In addition, as in all large-scale data collections, some data will be missing from the Index or miscoded. The Index cannot record offences which do not come to the notice of the police so the true rate of offending will be higher than the known rate of offending.

Data from the Police National Computer

13. In order to obtain the estimates presented in Table 2 data extracted from the Police National Computer (PNC) has been used to provide information on convictions given to offenders born between 1988 and 1996. Unlike the data taken for the Offenders Index the PNC data covers all offenders recorded by the police in England and Wales rather than just those born in certain weeks. The coverage of the PNC is slightly different from the Offenders Index in that it covers 'recordable' offences rather than 'standard list' offences. This means that the PNC includes small numbers of summary offences that are not held on the Offenders Index, but this difference in coverage is too small to affect the estimates presented in this Bulletin.
14. The PNC extract held by the Ministry of Justice is now used as the department's main source of statistics on criminal histories and reoffending. The Offenders Index has been updated in order to provide figures for this Bulletin; it will not be updated further but will be retained by the department as it provides useful information on criminal careers for periods not covered by the PNC data.

Offences covered

15. The Offenders Index covers data from 1963 for 'standard list' offences resulting in a conviction at a court in England or Wales. **Standard list offences** are all indictable and triable-either-way offences plus a range of the more serious summary offences such as assault, criminal damage (£5,000 or less) and driving without insurance. There have been changes in the 'standard list' over time and when analysing the cohorts it is necessary to take these into account. The most recent changes took place in 1995 and 1996, when several offences (including all categories of common assault, driving whilst disqualified, driving with excess alcohol, and dangerous driving) were added to the 'standard list'. The inclusion of these offences increased the overall number of standard list offences recorded in 1996 by close to 100,000 offences to 450,000

Contact points for the further information

16. This publication is available for download at

www.justice.gov.uk/publications/docs/criminal-histories-bulletin.pdf

17. The previous edition can be found at

www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/hosb401.pdf

18. Press enquiries should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:

Tel: 020 3334 3513

Email: newsdesk@justice.gsi.gov.uk

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to:

Statistical enquiries should be directed to

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102 Petty France
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Tel: 020 3334 6053

19. We welcome the views of users on the format, content and timing of reports. These views and other general enquiries about the statistical work of the Ministry of Justice can be e-mailed to: statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk

20. General information about the official statistics system of the UK is available from www.statistics.gov.uk

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